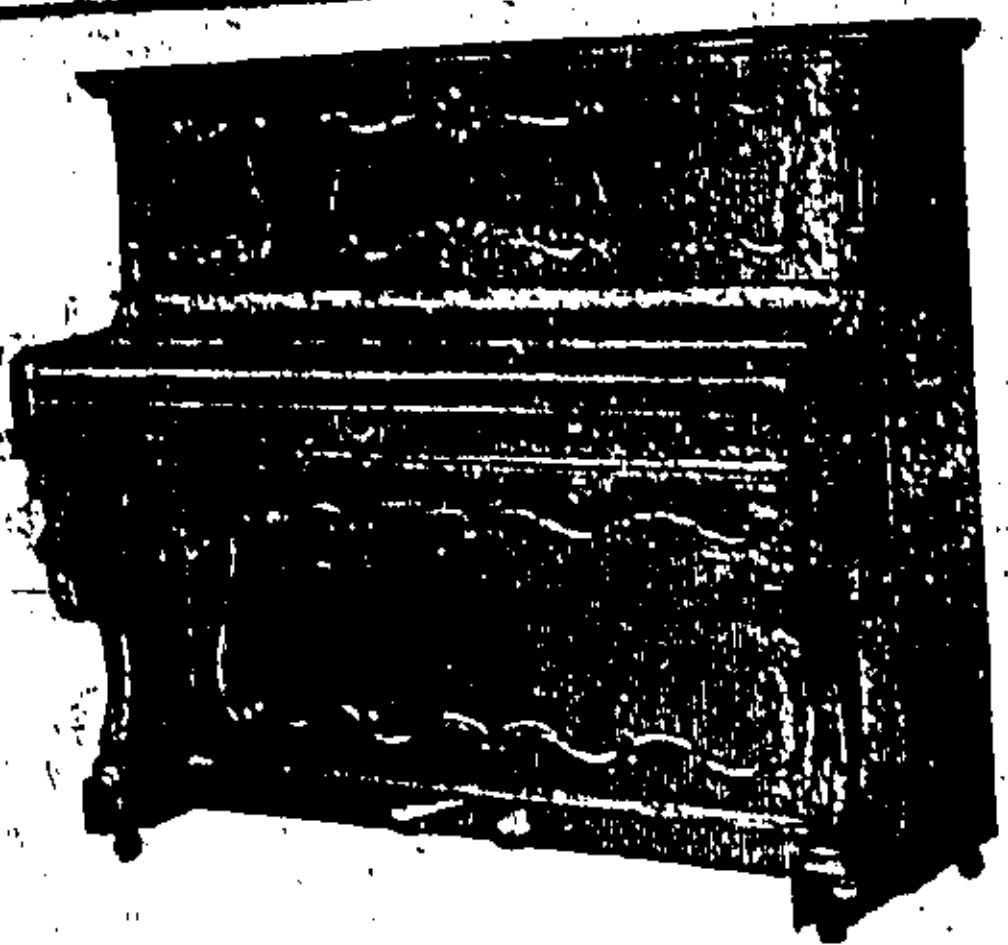


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CLOSES IN AMERICA 19TH OCT.

Applications will be received by THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION up to 15th October on the following terms:—

- 10% on application
- 20% " 2nd November.
- 20% " 15th December.
- 20% " 15th January.
- 30% " 30th January.

and loans will be granted against this security to enable purchasers to pay in instalments covering longer periods. Particulars and forms on application.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
OVERCROWDING IN THEATRES.

The manager of the Po Hing theatre, Yaumati, was charged with allowing his theatre to be overcrowded. It was stated that when the performance commenced, every seat in the building was occupied, and instead of stopping the sale of tickets, defendant continued issuing them, with the result that the gangway was blocked by people who were standing along it. Mr. Wolfe said over-crowding was a serious matter, and fined defendant \$50, with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

EXPORTING TOBACCO.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to export a quantity of tobacco without a permit. Revenue Officer Bridger stated that defendant was arrested on the Ying Tai Hing wharf with the tobacco in his possession. Mr. D. W. Trautman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, had asked witness to inform the Magistrate that these cases were becoming very common and that he viewed the present case in a very serious light. He asked for a heavy penalty. Mr. Wood fined defendant \$100, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

QUARREL BETWEEN JUNKMEN
AT ABERDEEN.

Three Chinese were charged with assaulting another Chinese. Sergeant Eames stated that the junks belonging to defendants and complainant were lying near each other in Aberdeen harbour when suddenly there was a collision. The anchor on complainant's junk fell overboard and sank, and complainant went on defendant's boat and asked for compensation. Defendants assaulted him and trussed him up to the mast. A Chinese detective who was summoned, remonstrated with the defendants, who thereupon told him to mind his own business. They further stated that they were not afraid of the law. The constable then blew his whistle, and an Indian Sergeant came to his assistance and arrested the men. Mr. Wolfe fined the first defendant \$10, and bound over the second and third defendants in the sum of \$50 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

THEFT FROM A EUROPEAN.

A Chinese engineer of the motor-boat "Constantine" belonging to Mr. D. K. Moss, of Messrs. Alexander Ross & Co., pleaded guilty to stealing a clock and a barometer from the boat. Inspector Sim stated that while the motor-boat was lying off the Corinthian Yacht Club on September 15th defendant disappeared with the articles and was not seen till October 2nd, when he was arrested outside the Taikoo Dockyard. The watch and barometer were recovered from a pawnshop. Mr. Moss stated that defendant had been in his employment for two years. Witness had been away on a holiday, and consequently defendant had become slack and had contracted debts through gambling. Defendant was the number one engineer of the motor-boat and had an other boy working under him. Witness paid defendant a portion of his wages on September 15th and gave him \$8 for repairs, which were not carried out. Defendant's assistant had complained to witness that defendant, who was responsible for paying his wages, had not given him a cent for two months. Mr. Wolfe said it was a serious thing for a man when given a position of trust to abuse it, and sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour. The pawnbroker was warned by the Magistrate, who said he intended to return the pawned articles to the owner without paying compensation.

ECHO OF THE RECENT ARMED
ROBBERIES IN WANCHAI.

Three Chinese were charged, on remand, with being concerned in an armed robbery at Wanchai on September 5th. Sergeant Cockle asked the Magistrate's permission to withdraw the charge against two of the defendants, and to amend the charge against the remaining defendant to that of being in unlawful possession of a revolver. He said the two men were believed to have committed two armed robberies in Wanchai and they were arrested in Kowloon Street. One of the defendants had a revolver and six rounds of ammunition in his possession, and this was the man they were now charging. The Police, when visiting the house, drew their revolvers, as they did not know what sort of reception they would meet with. When the men were arrested an identification parade took place, but unfortunately, none of the inmates of the houses which were robbed could identify the defendants. Sergeant Cockle added that information had been received of a meeting to take place on the morning of September 11th for the purpose of committing an armed robbery. Inspector Sim and party patrolled the Wanchai Road for over an hour and arrested some of the men. Evidence was given by Chinese constables, after which the defendants denied all knowledge of the armed robbery. The man charged with the revolver and unlawful possession of this offence. He said he was a fitter in the Taikoo Dockyard, and came to Hongkong a year ago. A seafaring friend of his who visited Hongkong gave him the revolver to take back to the Magistrate, that he was recruited by the Government to go to Bombay and from there to Mesopotamia. All his life he had been of a peaceable nature. Mr. Wolfe discharged the first and third prisoners, and sentenced the second defendant to twelve months' hard labour.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.
ATTEMPTING TO EXPORT 1,000
TAEBS TO MANILA.

An ingenious attempt to export 1,000 taebs of opium to Manila on board the s.s. "Lenny Sang" was foiled on Thursday morning. It appears that a well-dressed Chinese would go on board the steamer with the taebs, and they consequently kept watch. The ship's officers and the Police searched the luggage of passengers whom they suspected, and when they came to that of the well-dressed Chinese who had just entered the gangway, they noticed a wooden box labelled "cube sugar". The box was prised open, and sixteen tin boxes of sugar were found inside. These, also, were opened and in one of the boxes instead of the cube sugar there were 1,000 taebs of opium. The man was arrested and taken to the Central Police Station. The price of a tael of opium in the local market at present is \$14.50, and outside Hongkong it is stated to be between \$25 and \$30. Had the man succeeded in exporting the opium he would have been able to obtain for it nearly \$30,000.

The sequel was heard at the Police Court, yesterday, when the Chinese was charged before Mr. Wolfe with attempting to export the opium without a permit. Sergeant Blackman prosecuted, and Mr. M. K. Lo defended.

Sergeant Blackman outlined the case, after which Mr. Lo applied for a remand and the fixing of bail.

Mr. Wolfe: It looks as if the bail will be a heavy one. Your Worship will, however, realise that the idea of bail is to prevent the man from getting out of the Colony.

Mr. Wolfe: There is such a lot of money in these opium cases that it would be worth his while to get away.

Sergeant Blackman: I may say, your Worship, that defendant, at the Police Station, told me that his master gave him the cases to take on board. He gave the address, and when the Police visited the house they found that the master had cleared out.

Mr. Lo: That seems to be a point in my client's favour. I hope this matter will be taken into consideration.

Mr. Wolfe: You are pleading "not guilty" on his behalf. The cost of the opium is \$14.50 a tael. The 1,000 taebs amount to over \$14,500, and ten times that amount—\$140,000—is the maximum penalty.

Mr. Lo: The maximum penalty does not necessarily mean that only the maximum bail should be granted.

Mr. Wolfe: The real bail is fixed somewhere in the neighbourhood of ten times the value of the opium.

Mr. Lo: Supposing it was a case of the man getting away, he would have made a very large sum of money out of the opium. But now the opium will be confiscated. I do not see what motive the master will have to pay the money for defendant.

Mr. Wolfe replied that in nine cases out of ten the men get away with the opium. It would, therefore, be worth while to pay the money. He thought he could not fix the bail lower than \$50,000. He remanded the case till next Thursday at 11.30 a.m.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY
CHINESE OFFICIALS.

A SUM OF \$150,000 INVOLVED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Lunz Yeung Kin, Wong Kwong Wai, Hui Chak Po, and Leung Nan Hui, four wealthy and influential Chinese, relatives of General Liang Chai-kwong, ex-military Governor and Viceroy of Canton, were charged with forging and uttering a forged receipt for \$150,000 on the International Bank Corporation.

The Captain-Superintendent of Police prosecuted, and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence.

Mr. McI. Messer stated that on April 30th, when the book of receipts was checked at the Bank, it was found that form No. 36,000 was missing. On May 27th a receipt was made out by the Bank for second defendant, who, two days later, cashed the \$150,000. On Thursday, the first two defendants went to the Bank and presented the missing form No. 36,000 for payment of \$150,000. The Bank officials, being suspicious, arrested the men. The third and fourth defendants at the time were standing outside the Bank. Mr. Messer added that it was obviously a case of forgery for a remand on a small bail. The facts of the case were rather peculiar. The original note had been made out in the name of two persons. He thought that the second, third and fourth defendants should be discharged as they went to the Bank at the invitation of the first defendant, had recently come to Hongkong from Peking and had no money. He asked them to assist him in seeing the money safely home. All the defendants were in the employment of a certain person who had sent them to collect the money.

Mr. Messer reminded the Magistrate that the object of a substantial bail was to prevent the defendants from escaping. As the men were influential people they would be able to raise the necessary bail.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Thursday, fixing bail for the first and second defendants at \$25,000 each, and for the third and fourth defendants at \$10,000 each.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated September 24th, state:—

There has been nothing particular to report for the last fortnight. Some cargoes have been sold to Manila at good rates. Prices remain steady, and no change may be expected in the near future. The weather is now favourable, but the crop will be late.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st up to September 18th, 1918, is 1,074,064 tons against 935,394 tons in 1917.

We quote to-day:—While Saigon rice, No. 2, fitted Japan quality, Hongkong \$4.50 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for October/November shipment.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 992 Spr. W. V. Doherty was enrolled on 25th Sept., 1918, and posted to Engineer Co. No. 691 Spr. J. S. Johnston, Engineer Co., and 802 Pte. P. A. Reas, Signalling Section, are permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

PROMOTIONS.

Engineer Company.

No. 111 Corp. A. Davidson to be Sergt., dated 26th Sept., 1918.

No. 119 Corp. E. J. Surman to be Sergt., dated 27th Sept., 1918.

No. 125 2nd Corp. A. Stalker to be Cpl., dated 26th Sept., 1918.

No. 237 2nd Corp. J. Stewart to be Act.-Corp., dated 27th Sept., 1918.

No. 167 2nd Corp. G. Grot to be Act.-Corp., dated 28th Sept., 1918.

No. 283 Spr. R. R. Wood to be 2nd-Cpl., dated 26th Sept., 1918.

No. 190 Spr. W. Lyle to be Act.-Lea.-Corp., dated 26th Sept., 1918.

No. 332 Spr. F. Soutar to be Act.-Lea.-Corp., dated 27th Sept., 1918.

No. 193 Spr. D. McCrae to be Act.-Lea.-Corp., dated 25th Sept., 1918.

No. 135 Spr. D. A. G. Allison to be Act.-Lea.-Corp., dated 29th Sept., 1918.

"D" Company.

No. 583 Sergt. W. Budge to be Co-Sergt.-Major, dated 1st Oct., 1918.

No. 864 Lea-Sergt. E. W. Grey to be Sergt., dated 1st Oct., 1918.

No. 267 Corp. R. Duncan to be Sergt., dated 2nd Oct., 1918.

No. 774 Pte. D. K. Blair to be Sergt., dated 3rd Oct., 1918.

No. 860 Lea-Corp. W. F. Fincher to be Corp., dated 1st Oct., 1918.

No. 867 Lea-Corp. W. Logan to be Cpl., dated 2nd Oct., 1918.

No. 888 Lea-Corp. T. Neave to be Cpl., dated 3rd Oct., 1918.

No. 889 Lea-Corp. T. Petrie to be Cpl., dated 4th Oct., 1918.

ATTACHED.

The following are attached to the Eng. Co. for D.E.L. duties from 1st Oct., 1918.

"A" Company.

No. 320 Pte. A. C. Davidson, No. 313 Pte. W. Ross, No. 307 Pte. T. G. Fleming, No. 316 Pte. H. R. Harding, No. 328 Pte. R. A. C. North, No. 975 Pte. E. D. Sutherland.

"B" Company.

No. 535 Pte. J. Findlay Miller.

TRANSFER.

No. 756 Pte. R. E. O. Bird is transferred from the Mounted Section to "D" Co., dated 1st Oct., 1918.

LEAVE.

No. 213 Spr. B. Pasco, Engineer Co., is granted leave for the duration of the War, to date from day of departure.

Pte. E. A. Ram, "D" Co., is granted 2 months' leave from 9th October, 1918.

Pte. D. Gow, "B" Co., is granted 8 weeks' leave from 9th Nov., 1918.

Pte. N. D. Pullen, "A" Co., is granted 4 months' extension of leave from 2nd Oct., 1918.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Monday, 7th Oct.:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Tuesday 8th Oct.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

Thursday, 10th Oct.:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 11th Oct.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. F. W. JAMES.

4th to 11th Oct.:—

D. E. L. duties.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters: Engine Drivers at 5.45 p.m., Electricians at 6 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Lieut. Hall; Lyceum, Captain James; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1, at Belchers at 5.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff-Sergts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under C.M.S. White and Staff-Sergt. Barclay, R.E.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.—"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday 8th Oct.:—

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Polo Ground. Fall in at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by train to Causeway Bay. Fire discipline training. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies.

Thursday, 10th Oct.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 18. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th Oct.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon on Murray Parade Ground. Squad drill. Dress, drill order.

"B" COMPANY.

Monday, 7th Oct.:—

5.00 p.m. No. 5 Platoon. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday 8th Oct.:—

5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, the following will parade on the Cricket Ground, to complete Fire Discipline Test:—Corp. Dowbiggin, Lea-Corp. Annett, Ptes. W. E. Roberts,

W. Sinclair, C. A. M. Smith and F. Allen. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies. 5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon (N.C.O.s and men as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Kowloon Docks. T.E.T.

Wednesday, 9th Oct.:—

5.00 p.m. No. 5 Platoon. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 7 Platoon at Headquarters. Quarry Bay men will parade at 5.30 p.m. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies.

Thursday, 10th Oct.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon (N.C.O.s and men as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Kowloon Docks. T.E.T.

Friday, 11th Oct.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 7 Platoon (as for Wednesday).

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Tuesday 8th Oct.:—

5.00 p.m. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 gun teams at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th Oct.:—

5.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters. 5.00 p.m. Nos. 1 gun team at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 7th Oct.:—

5.30 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order.

Thursday, 10th Oct.:—

5.30 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Tuesday, 8th Oct.:—

5.30 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress, drill order.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 7th, and Friday, 11th Oct.:—

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units, except "D" Co., on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Osberry (Monday) and Edmonds (Friday). Dress, drill order.

DETAIL.

On duty 7th Oct.:—No. 2 Platoon (4).

" 8th "—No. 3 Platoon. Mount. Section and Signalling Section (4).

" 8th "—No. 4 Platoon (4).

" 9th "—Machine-gun Co. (14).

" 10th "—No. 5 Platoon (4).

" 11th "—No. 6 Platoon (4).

" 12th "—No. 7 Platoon (4).

" 13th "—No. 8 Platoon (4).

" 14th "—No. 1 Platoon (14).

Orderly Officer for week ending 13th Oct.—2nd Lieut. F. H. Thomas.

Next for duty—2nd Lieut. R. Sutherland.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

STRENGTH.

Cadet Howell is permitted to resign, on leaving for England, to date from day of departure.

PARADES.

Monday, 7th Oct.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 9th Oct.:—

GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL TWO MEN ENROLLED.

Six cases were dealt with by the General Military Service Tribunal yesterday. In three instances the temporary exemptions granted previously had expired and applications were made for an extension of time or for a reversal of the former decision. The other three cases came up for their first hearing. The Chief Justice, Sir William Ross Davies, K.C., presided over a full attendance of members. The results, stated briefly, were as follows:—

G. A. Dumbarton—six months' extension.

J. D. Birrell—to be enrolled.

E. V. Mitchelmore—total exemption.

F. M. H. Holman—total exemption.

D. K. Moss—total exemption.

C. Glendinning—to be enrolled.

MR. G. A. DUMBARTON.

The first case taken was that of Mr. G. A. Dumbarton, of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Mr. Trenchard Davis, the Company's Manager in China, was also present.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Dumbarton)—You came before the Tribunal on July 20th, and you were enrolled with exemption until October 12th. It was then stated that you were at present in charge of the Hongkong office, taking the place of Mr. Arnold who was in Shanghai and could not be spared from there. The pre-war staff in Hongkong was two Europeans and it is now one. It was pointed out that your Company was one of the largest insurance companies in the Empire and that a very handsome proportion of its staff was on active service. No men, however, had left from the Hongkong office. In the letters before me it is contended that the Tribunal has admitted that insurance business is essential to the Colony. That contention, I believe, is well founded. It was suggested that your former pre-war system of working through agents might be adopted but you demurred to this as being impracticable. Then it was remarked that Mr. Tester might give up sufficient time from his present business to work the branch. At the time of the first hearing Mr. Trenchard Davis was in hospital in Korea and letters have since been received stating that Mr. Davis will be unable to undertake any strenuous work for six months, that it is impossible for Mr. Davis to relieve you directly or by releasing Mr. Arnold from Shanghai, that no substitute can be found to take your place and that it is impossible to transfer this branch to mercantile agents. The Tribunal has received a further letter from Mr. Trenchard Davis to-day in which he substantiates what has already been said and deals with further material points. With reference to the Tribunal regarding insurance business as essential to the Colony, Mr. Davis mentions that every insurance man who has appeared before the Tribunal has been granted total exemption except yourself. I presume that is a correct statement of fact. Mr. Davis also tells us that he has made every effort during the past two years to find some one to replace you, as you have been most anxious to go on active service, but he has been unsuccessful. A letter from the London office is enclosed, which goes to bear out this statement, and shows that a man could not be sent out from Home. There is a further telegram from London, sent after the announcement of the decision of the Tribunal, which reads: "Have seen the Colonial Office regarding Dumbarton. They advise an appeal to the local Tribunal and, if unsuccessful, to the Government." Mr. Davis further points out that at the end of six months it will probably be absolutely necessary for Mr. Arnold to go on leave as he has only had three months' leave in the last 15 years. According to the medical certificates here, Mr. Davis has not been fit for any serious work for six months.

Mr. Trenchard Davis—The doctors have ordered me away from China.

The CHAIRMAN—You cannot do any work for a period of six months?

Mr. Trenchard Davis—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN—Then Mr. Arnold will be detained in Shanghai?

Mr. Trenchard Davis—Yes, and he is not a very strong man. He is the only other man we have in China beside Mr. Dumbarton.

The CHAIRMAN—Supposing you recovered and were able to undertake your work again, you would have no objection to coming here to relieve Mr. Dumbarton?

Mr. Trenchard Davis—If I was a fit man, certainly not.

The CHAIRMAN—It was mentioned that Mr. Tester might carry on the work for a time. He has been a very good man here. Is it quite impossible for him to carry on the work in conjunction with his own business?

Mr. Trenchard Davis—I interviewed him yesterday and he absolutely declined to do it. He said he could not do it, that it was absolutely impossible for him to carry on our work and his own.

The CHAIRMAN—As I understand, the minute of the previous meeting of the Tribunal, Mr. Tester was willing to undertake the work.

Mr. Trenchard Davis—I believe he said he would come to our office before 10.30 in the morning and after 5 o'clock in the evening. Our business could not be carried on in such a manner as that.

The CHAIRMAN—How long has Mr. Dumbarton been in your business?

Mr. Trenchard Davis—Ten years, one year in Hongkong and one year in Shanghai. Altogether I have been 12 years in the insurance business.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Davis)—Was Mr. Tester the first representative of the Commercial Union in Hongkong?

Mr. Trenchard Davis—I was myself, or, at any rate, I was here 22 years ago. There was a man before me—Mr. McBain.

The CHAIRMAN—A good deal has been said about agents carrying on. How long is it since the business was carried on by its own representative and not by an agent?

Mr. Trenchard Davis—25 years.

The CHAIRMAN—During the whole of that time there have been one or two representatives of the Company in Hongkong.

Mr. Trenchard Davis—Yes, two representatives for the past 20 years, up to the time Mr. Tester left us.

Major Morgan claimed non-exemption, but expressed his agreement to temporary exemption being granted to Mr. Dumbarton while Mr. Davis was away.

The CHAIRMAN—That is for a period of six months?

Mr. Trenchard Davis—That will be rather awkward for me. I do not look ill or frail but my nerves have all gone. It will not help me to have this matter on my mind for the next six months.

The CHAIRMAN—It is not exactly a tonic for you.

Mr. Trenchard Davis—It is not. The head office cannot send a man. I cannot go to England myself. If you exempt Mr. Dumbarton for six months only it may be all right, but I don't think it will suit my case very well.

The CHAIRMAN—At the expiration of six months would you come here or go to Shanghai and send Mr. Arnold here?

Mr. Trenchard Davis—I would go to Shanghai. Mr. Arnold, when in Hongkong, was not allowed to do even police duty. If he came here he would not be likely to be conscripted. He offered his services before but was turned down for all war services, local or otherwise.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that Mr. Dumbarton would be exempted for a further six months.

MR. J. D. BIRRELL.

The next case considered was that of Mr. J. D. Birrell, of Messrs. Gerin, Drevard & Co.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Birrell)—On July 24th you were temporarily exempted until October 12th to make arrangements. Your firm, I understand, are general merchants and consulting engineers. Your Hongkong office was opened in November, 1916. Your staff is three Europeans, one temporarily absent. You are the only British subject in the business.

After referring to the various grounds upon which exemption was applied for in the first instance, the Chairman asked what was the nationality of Mr. Gerin.

Mr. Birrell—French. He has seen active service in France.

The CHAIRMAN—In a letter received yesterday it states that after you appeared before the Tribunal the firm endeavoured to find a man to replace you without success. Mr. Jenkin informed you that there was no one available. Further, since the time the firm has entered into an agreement with the Dairy Farm to supply electric fans in the large, dry packing department. The making of the plans have not yet been completed and if you are taken now the firm will be unable to fulfil its agreement, or, if you are taken at any time, there will be no one to supervise the work. Was that agreement entered into since the meeting of the Tribunal?

Mr. Birrell—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—That was done, therefore, at the risk of the Company for they knew you had only three months' exemption. The letter furthermore refers to contracts with the French Government in Indo-China which you are handling. Ever since you have been here, I suppose, you have been associated with these contracts?

Mr. Birrell—These contracts have come up within the last nine or ten months.

The CHAIRMAN—Are they large contracts?

Mr. Birrell—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—You have been here 17 months and you describe yourself as manager of the office here. You put it to us, on behalf of your firm, that your services are indispensable and that there is no one to take your place.

Mr. Birrell—That is the point.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you any branches in other parts of the Far East?

Mr. Birrell—In Canton, Haiphong and Shanghai.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you anyone in Shanghai who could take your place?

Mr. Birrell—No, sir. We have one European there at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN—What is Mr. Gerin doing?

Mr. Birrell—He travels round, visiting the various offices.

The CHAIRMAN—Is he the only partner?

Mr. Birrell—There is Mr. Drevard. He is in the Canton office.

The CHAIRMAN—How many others have you in the Canton office?

Mr. Birrell—Two others.

The CHAIRMAN—Could not one of them come here?

Mr. Birrell—They know absolutely nothing about the engineering end of the business and they cannot get through their work.

The CHAIRMAN—There are three Europeans in the Hongkong office.

Mr. Birrell—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—Three Europeans is a great deal more than the Tribunal has allowed to remain in all cases, Mr. Birrell. I understand you have no particular desire to go on war service.

Mr. Birrell—No, sir.

Major Morgan claimed non-exemption. Lieut. Col. Passy (to Mr. Birrell)—Will you tell me whether you have heard anything further regarding the necessity for your services in connection with the plant from the Westinghouse Company which is coming forward for the Hongkong Electric Company?

Mr. Birrell—I shall not be personally responsible for the erection of that set but I shall be responsible for seeing that it runs all right.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman, addressing Mr. Birrell, said: "The decision of the Tribunal is that no further exemption be granted and that you be enrolled."

Mr. Birrell—On behalf of Messrs. Gerin, Drevard & Co., I desire to enter an appeal against the decision of the Tribunal.

The CHAIRMAN—You have full power to do that.

MR. E. V. MITCHELMORE.

The case of Mr. E. V. Mitchelmore, of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., was next considered.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Mitchelmore)—You were exempted for three months to make arrangements if possible, and, if you found it impossible, you were instructed to come back to the Tribunal and show what had been done. In the former application for exemption reference was made to the absence of Mr. Hidden who was expected to return in six months. Have you had any further news regarding Mr. Hidden?

Mr. Mitchelmore—No definite news. I think he was booked to return by the *Kyushu Maru*.

The CHAIRMAN—Since you were here before the Tribunal has received several letters to which careful attention has been

given. A cable from the Company's Directors in London is as follows:—"Our business is classed as essential by Home Authorities owing to being export business. Large percentage of staff has been released for Army and now so short of Europeans that directors claim absolute exemption for all left as they cannot be replaced." Your pre-war staff was four and it is now reduced to two. You put it to the Tribunal that supposing your full staff had appeared at the first hearing it was scarcely probable the Tribunal would have reduced it to one. You have given us figures to show that the continuation of the business is in the Imperial interest and refer to the principle having been adopted by the Tribunal of exempting men at the head of, and responsible for, the conduct of businesses. In this connection you point to the fact that Mr. Mackintosh was exempted although his position, in one sense, was just the reverse of yours. At the outbreak of the war he was single-handed and now has one assistant while at the outbreak of the war he had three assistants and have now only one. I understand Mr. Mackintosh was exempted because the Tribunal considered his business of essential interest to the Colony. You place yourself in the same category, except you say you are worse off. That is the position.

In answer to further questions Mr. Mitchelmore said he would be 40 years of age next month. The local staff numbered 25. He could not say whether the Company would be prepared to hand over a Power of Attorney to Mr. Hidden when he returned.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced to Mr. Mitchelmore that it had been decided to grant him total exemption.

MR. F. M. H. HOLMAN.

The case of Mr. F. M. H. Holman, of the Hongkong University, was next considered. This was the first time Mr. Holman had appeared before the Tribunal. The remaining men of military age in the University having come up on July 15th—Dr. Jordan was also present.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Holman)—You are a lecturer in education in the Faculty of Arts in the Hongkong University, is that right?

Mr. Holman—Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN—You were not a member of the Tribunal when your colleagues appeared before it but I understand that the Tribunal arrived at the decision that, on Imperial grounds, the various gentlemen concerned then should be exempted from active service. We have read your papers, and the memorandum from the Dean of the Faculty, taken in conjunction with the previous papers before the Tribunal, leads us to take the view that you come within the same category as the others. As far as is possible before us goes there is nothing to discriminate between their position and yours. As the members of the Tribunal are still of opinion that on Imperial grounds members of the University should be exempted, you will be exempted.

MR. D. K. MOSS.

The case of Mr. D. K. Moss, of Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co., was next heard. This was Mr. Moss' first appearance before the Tribunal, the remaining men of military age in the firm having been dealt with on July 17th.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Moss)—You are a member of the firm of Alex. Ross & Co. You are married and have two children. Mr. Wattie, a gentleman in your firm, was permitted to enrol at the meeting of the Tribunal held on July 17th. That was done, I believe, at his own request, and your firm offered no objection. Certain letters have been written to the Tribunal since that date referring to the firm's business both in Shanghai and Hongkong. I see there is a difference of two between your present staff and your pre-war staff.

Mr. Moss—Yes, Mr. Donald Ross has left and Mr. Wattie has gone on active service.

The CHAIRMAN—The business is carried on in succession to Holiday, Wise & Co., one of the earliest firms in the Colony. Your trade chiefly is in English piece goods, and you do a large import trade in British sundries, and import considerable quantities of goods from Australia, flour and provisions, etc. You also import largely from Allied countries and you put it that your business is essential to the Colony. It is also pointed out that the machinery department has grown very considerably and that the mainstay of that department is the trade in marine motors which is a trade of importance to the Colony. You are associated with all these departments. You are a partner, are you not?

Mr. Moss—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Cousland is away now. When will he return?

Mr. Moss—To-morrow.

The CHAIRMAN—Besides Mr. Cousland and yourself, who are the other Europeans?

Mr. Moss—Mr. Smith and Mr. Le Brasseur. Both are unit. Mr. Cousland is over-age.

The CHAIRMAN—You are a partner in the firm and you put it that you are essential?

Mr. Moss—Speaking on behalf of the firm I would say yes. Speaking for myself, I am neutral. I have not applied for exemption.

The CHAIRMAN—You are 36. If you could be spared you would be willing to go?

Mr. Moss—If the Tribunal thinks it necessary for me to go, yes.

Major Morgan claimed non-exemption. The Tribunal considered the matter in private and the Chairman subsequently announced that Mr. Moss would be granted total exemption.

MR. C. GLENDINNING.

The last case considered was that of Mr. C. Glendinning, of the Hongkong Tramway Co.—Mr. Glendinning has recently returned from leave. The remaining men of military age in the Company appeared before the Tribunal on July 17th—Mr. W. E. Roberts, the manager, was present on behalf of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Glendinning)—The Tribunal knows from the proceedings before it when Mr. Macdonald, an engineer of the Tramway Company, was exempted, that the Company's pre-war European staff was seven and that it remains at seven. You, Mr. Glendinning, have returned from six months' leave. You are 39 years of age and unmarried. We have had a memorandum from Mr. Roberts, outlining your duties. You have to supervise the work of the Chinese inspectors, motor-men and conductors,

check the tickets of passengers, watch the requirements of the traffic and generally see that the traffic arrangements are properly carried out. How long have you been with the Tramway Co.?

Mr. Glendinning—Five years.

The CHAIRMAN—During the whole of that time you have been doing the work of supervising the Chinese inspectors and so on. Do you speak Chinese?

Mr. Glendinning—No. Most of the Chinese speak a certain amount of English.

The CHAIRMAN—What particular training had you before?

Mr. Glendinning—I had no particular training. I was previously with the Kennedy Road stables.

The CHAIRMAN—It is pointed out that you have just returned from six months' leave taken on medical advice. During your absence Mr. W. S. Glendinning has carried out your work in addition to his ordinary duties. He has done it as far as one man could but it is stated that such an arrangement could not be continued indefinitely. Don't you think that this work of supervising Chinese inspectors could be carried on by some intelligent Chinese?

Mr. Glendinning—I do not think so. They are all right when everything is going smoothly, but when anything untoward happens they lose their heads and are of not much use until a European arrives on the scene.

The CHAIRMAN—You have nothing to do with the taking of money?

Mr. Glendinning—No, sir.

Mr. Roberts—Ever since the tramway commenced in 1904 there have been two Europeans in the traffic department, the traffic superintendent and chief inspector. The trams are now carrying double the number of passengers they did in 1905 and there is exactly the same staff. I submit that we must have a European in charge of the Chinese conductors and inspectors. We have 160 in that department and it must be remembered, of course, that the trams are running 18 hours every day.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Cousland is traffic superintendent. Does he do the same duties as Mr. Glendinning?

Mr. Roberts—No, most of his time is spent in the office. Mr. Glendinning is outside all the time.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Glendinning)—How many times have you had leave whilst you have been with the Company?

Mr. Glendinning—This once.

Mr. Roberts—I have enquired from Mr. Dyer Ball whether he knew of anyone who might act as a substitute. He gave me the name of one man and I communicated with him, although he would not have been of any use to us for a long time, and asked him to take the position. To-day he has told me he could not do so as he has made other arrangements. There is no possibility of getting any other European substitute.

Major Morgan claimed non-exemption. The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that Mr. Glendinning should be enrolled. This concluded the public business.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

11 a.m., October 4th.
Typhoon in about 192deg. Long. E. and 23deg. Lat. N., moving N.W.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST NO. 5.

Already acknowledged \$1,263.50
Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird 100.00
Messrs. Joseph, Brothers 100.00
E. E. Major-General Ventris 50.00
Miss Ventris 10.00
Mr. E. N. Lee 50.00
Total \$1,573.50

PORTUGUESE RED CROSS FUND.

The Hon. Secretary of the Club do Recreio acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Portuguese Red Cross Funds:—

Denoon, Looker & Deacon \$ 10
Ho Fook 10
Shewan, Tomes & Co. 250
Anderson Meyer & Co. 10
B. A. Rodgers 10
W. B. Walker 50
Hongkong Mercantile Co. 10
N. J. Stubb 50
De Souza & Co. 500
Tayo Kisen Kaisha 10
American Express Co. 5
Noronha & Co. 25
Total \$940

PATRONAL FESTIVAL AT THE ROSARY CHURCH, KOWLOON.

The Patronal Festival of the Rosary Church, Kowloon, will be celebrated to-morrow by masses in the morning, including High Pontifical Mass at 9 o'clock, and by recitation of the Rosary, a procession, sermon and Benediction in the afternoon at 4.45. The order of the procession will be as follows:—The Banner of our Lady, girls scattering flowers, Chinese Catholic Association band, St. Joseph's Apostleship of Study, Apostleship of Prayer, St. Joseph's Confraternity, Blessed Sacrament Confraternity, Bearers of the Mysteries of the Rosary, Confraternity of the Holy Rosary, Children of Mary, girls scattering flowers, the Clergy, Statue of our Lady, Police Reserve Guard of Honour, the Bishop, the Constable and the Knights, Ladies' Apostleship of Prayers, Police Reserve band, the Faithful.

(Other Local News will be found on page 6.)

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THE WAR.

EXTENSIVE ENEMY WITHDRAWAL ON WESTERN FRONT:

PRINCIPAL GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

TURKEY PROPOSES TO SUE FOR PEACE.

COALITION GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY:

PRINCE MAX OF BADEN APPOINTED CHANCELLOR

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT:

ARMEN'S PART IN THE BATTLE.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

The weather was fine but cloudy, on October 1st, when our low-fliers were very active, machine-gunning trenches and parties of troops, and bombing and stampeding gun teams.

We took more than 1,700 photographs. We dropped 20 tons during the day and 10 tons at night.

We heavily attacked the railway junction at Valenciennes, Aulnoye, and Busigny, causing fires at two places. There was much air-fighting on the German side of the lines.

We destroyed 21 aeroplanes and drove down 8 out of control. Fifteen British machines are missing.

A GERMAN ATTACK STOPPED.

LONDON, October 3rd.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—The enemy strongly attacked this morning north-east of St. Quentin, with fresh troops, and succeeded in pressing us back from Siquelhart, where we stopped him.

Local fighting took place north of Crevecoeur and west of Cambrai, but there is no material change in the situation.

The Canadians, as a result of yesterday's operations in the neighbourhood of Cambrai, captured the suburb Neuville-Sirey and the high ground west of Ramillies.

The enemy early this morning commenced to withdraw on a wide front south and north of the La Bassée Canal. We are following up closely, and have taken prisoners.

GREAT GERMAN WITHDRAWAL IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, October 3rd.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—The progress of the Allied offensives in Flanders and before Cambrai and St. Quentin, combined with the enemy's heavy losses in endeavouring to resist the Allies' successful attacks, has compelled the enemy to undertake an extensive withdrawal of his line.

From Lens to Armentières the enemy is evacuating highly organised positions held since the commencement of trench warfare, which were hitherto defended with the utmost resolution.

This movement, which was expected, is being closely followed up by our troops, who are maintaining touch with the German rear guards, inflicting many casualties and taking prisoners.

On the front of the enemy retirement we have already reached the general line, Cite-St. Auguste-Douvrin—East La Bassée—East Auders—West Baisieux, and our advance continues.

Yesterday evening we repulsed an attack to the north of Cambrai taking prisoners.

We renewed our attacks to the north of St. Quentin this morning.

SANQUINARY ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Reuter learns that there has been very heavy fighting to-day from St. Quentin to Flanders, with little to show except sanguinary enemy losses.

As expected, the enemy resisted most heavily north of St. Quentin, but here we have broken through the last line of the Hindenburg system.

We gained a little ground at Gheluvelt, in Flanders, and captured Fleuryvaux, south of Armentières.

There are indications that the enemy is preparing shortly to retire between La Bassée and Lens.

We gained ground north of Cambrai, and extended our front of attack towards the north here on a front of five miles. The enemy has thrown in eleven divisions and is determined not to give up ground unless compelled to do so.

BELGIANS NEARING ROULERS.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

We gained and maintained the high ground between Crevecoeur and Ramillies, sending back batches of prisoners, which, by night-fall, totalled over 1,700.

The Canadians fought against heavy numerical odds in the spirit of men who will not be brooked, and inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

In Flanders, the Belgians are pushing on through mud, often hip high, and are drawing nearer to Roulers, having already taken Hoogledele and Handzelve. Our Second Army, equally handicapped by the condition of the ground, continued to open a great "crab-claw" towards Armentières, and took La Bixot, north of that town.

THE BATTLE DESCRIBED.

LONDON, October 3rd.

The enemy's withdrawal, which commenced yesterday, in the vicinity of La Bassée involves Lens and Lille, the latter of which is also threatened by General Plumer's advance on Menin.

The violence of the enemy's reaction yesterday shows the desperate nature of his position, and is regarded as rather an effort to gain time, while the present line is evacuated, than as indicating the determination to cling to the line.

Sir Douglas Haig's stroke, indeed, in breaching the rearward positions of the Hindenburg Line between Cambrai and St. Quentin, seems to render a retreat from that line inevitable. It is described by experts as one of the greatest feats of the war.

Praise is lavished on Sir Douglas Haig's achievements in the past two months, not merely because of the capturing of a colossal total of prisoners, but also because of his triumph over a series of the strongest defences which were the largest contribution of any Allied army towards the success of Marshal Foch's strategy.

The armies of General Horne, General Byng and Gen. Rawlinson, together with those of General Debeney, General Mangin and General Berthelot are breaching the walls of the fortress, protecting the richest network of communications in the theatre of the war, of which Cambrai is the apex and the Rhine, between Cologne and Strassburg, is the base.

Simultaneously, the attack of the British and Belgians on the north takes the main German communications in the flank, while the armies of General Gouraud and General Pershing in the east threaten the Rhine-Meuse railways.

BRITISH ADVANCE TOWARDS MENIN.

LONDON, October 3rd.

A Belgian communiqué states:—Notwithstanding the enemy's stiff resistance the Belgian Army has improved its positions by local thrusts at different points.

General Plumer's Army, after severe fighting, made an important advance in the direction of Menin, by capturing Gheluvelt.

On the north and close to Armentières General Plumer captured Bizet and Honeuve Farm, north of Sonlignes. British aviators destroyed 9 aeroplanes and 2 balloons.

MOST CRITICAL FIGHTING OF THE WAR.

LONDON, October 3rd.

Correspondents describe the fighting, especially in the Cambrai sector, as the most severe and the most critical in the whole war. Our victory is not doubted, but is being gained at great sacrifices.

The Germans yesterday hung in nine divisions between Cambrai and the Sambre River, in addition to special detachments of marksmen and machine-guns, at every ten yards.

Every attack was met by a German counter-attack, the latter conducted in the old style—mass formation which advanced steadily into an annihilating artillery fire until the attackers melted away, only to be followed by fresh victims and guns.

Hence, it is not surprising that sheer weight of numbers checked our advance at some points, but the obstinate courage of the Germans was matched by the heroic determination of the British.

FOCH'S "DEMONIACAL" STRATEGY.

LONDON, October 3rd.

The Berliner Tagblatt's expert, General Ardenne, admits the seriousness of the situation. He describes Marshal Foch's strategy as demoniacal, aiming not merely at the encircling of the German armies in all sectors, but also the breaking through in each German army.

He says that the most dangerous point is between the Scarpe and St. Quentin. Even here the situation might have been satisfactory, but for the sudden British and Belgian attack on the coastal front.

He concludes by comparing Marshal Foch's present operations to boring holes at five points, preparatory to blasting with dynamite.

EARLIER CABLES.

CANADIANS GAIN MASTERY IN CAMBRAI BATTLE.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—

Although the fighting blazed up this morning with great intensity, the infantry fighting decreased later along the Cambrai—St. Quentin front.

We are busy mopping up and consolidating our gains.

The Canadian attack yesterday was anticipated by a heavy enemy assault in which two fresh storm divisions were engaged.

Hence, there was furious fighting in which the Canadians gradually gained the mastery.

The enemy is unquestionably beginning to feel the heavy loss he has sustained in war material, and has for some time past employed liquid air as a substitute for high explosives.

"SIEGFRIED" LINE BROKEN UP.

In forcing the Beauvois—Wancourt line yesterday, the English Thirty Second Division bore a conspicuous share, finally breaking through the last outpost on the "Siegfried" line, and enabling the attack to swing towards the north, where the Germans were massed below Cambrai.

The statement that the Germana set fire to Cambrai appears to be unconfirmed. It is now believed that the fire was caused by burning dumps.

In the attack along the Canal bank, north-west and south-east of Vendhuille, our troops relieved a party of Americans, who had been surrounded the day before and had put up a magnificent resistance, although outnumbered.

The ground was strewn with dead Germans. We made satisfactory progress on the east, on various parts of the new battle-field.

GREAT BATTLE ENDING IN FAVOUR OF THE ALLIES.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

The long and bitter battle is still raging, but it has turned so definitely in our favour that it would not be premature to call it a great victory.

The enemy's desperate doggedness and endurance is alone warding off immeasurable disaster.

By yesterday afternoon the Australians had breached the Wancourt—Beauvois line, which is the last rearward outpost of defence of the Hindenburg system, thus giving the French flank cover for the capture of St. Quentin.

The way in which the whole German resistance has stiffened in the past few days is remarkable, seeming to indicate the enemy's sudden consciousness that he is fighting with his back to the wall. This is confirmed by the sullenness and the scarcely subdued savagery of the prisoners taken recently.

THE "CLIMAX OF THE WAR."

LONDON, October 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

Our airmen dropped over 30 tons of bombs on likely spots.

This morning it was evident that enemy opposition was increasing, as reinforcements appeared in the line.

The whole Hindenburg system below the Bellicourt tunnel is now reported to be in our hands. Strong patrols were working through the tunnel and its many lateral galleries this morning.

The Australians are exploiting yesterday's gains and are going on.

Likewise, the English and Canadian divisions between La. Caletet and the Scarpe are advancing.

As the climax of the war approaches, the fighting grows more intense and more stupendous. Never was such a searching test of human endurance. This killing pace cannot be long maintained.

LILLE CIVILIANS BEING REMOVED.

LONDON, October 3rd.

Frontier Correspondents announce that the Germans are removing civilians from Lille.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

LONDON, October 3rd.

A German official statement says:—We evacuated Armentières and Lens, without fighting, on the night of September 1st and occupied positions on the east, north and south of St. Quentin failed.

French local penetrations in Champagne and south of Orléans were reduced by counter-thrusts.

FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, October 3rd.

ENEMY COMPLETELY EJECTED FROM ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, October 3rd.

A French communiqué states:—The enemy has been completely ejected from St. Quentin, the whole of which we occupy, also the suburb of Isle to the south.

We advanced towards Hancourt and carried it in spite of tenacious resistance by the enemy.

North of the Vesle our advance continues. Rancy, Guinecourt, Bouffigneux, St. Pierre-Franqueux and Caumy were captured.

Our lines reached the southern outskirts of Cormicy and Loivre. Further south, we skirted the western bank as far as Laneuville and have captured Courcy.

We improved our position in Champagne, and south-west of Orléans and gained a footing in the heights south of Montheau.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY.

LONDON, October 3rd.

A French communiqué states:—North of the Vesle we are continuing to advance and have captured Loivre.

In the region of Neuville there was a violent German counter-attack but without result.

In Champagne the fighting began yesterday afternoon and continued till the evening.

We captured Challerange.

The Germans made powerful efforts to throw us out of the woods, south-east of Orléans, where we penetrated.

Three times their assaults against our lines were shattered.

We maintained all our gains and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The number of prisoners taken has been still further increased during these fights.

The attack was resumed at daybreak this morning.

CHALLERANGE CAPTURED.

LONDON, October 3rd.

A French communiqué states:—We have captured Challerange.

CONSIDERABLE AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, October 3rd.

A French communiqué states:—During October 1st we brought down 14 enemy aeroplanes and two balloons.

Our bombers dropped 27 tons of projectiles and fired thousands of rounds into enemy concentration convoys during the night of September 30th.

Eight tons of bombs were dropped on the night of October 1st.

Over 27 tons were dropped on big stations at Roubaix, Conflans, Dommary, Barcourt, Maillon-Bleue, Le Châtelet, Mont Cornet, and Laon.

MAGNIFICENT ALLIED CAPTURES.

LONDON, October 3rd.

A French communiqué states:—During September the Allies in France and Belgium took 844 officers, 120,192 men, 1,600 guns, and over 10,000 machine-guns.

The Allies between July 15th and September 30th have taken 3,515 officers, 248,494 men, 3,600 guns, and over 123,000 machine-guns.

AMERICAN BOOTY IN ONE WEEK.

LONDON, October 3rd.

An American communiqué states:—A partial count of the captures in the past week shows that we have taken 120 guns of all calibres, 750 trench mortars, 300 machine-guns, 100 heavy tank guns, thousands of shells and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAPTURE OF ST. QUENTIN COMPLETED.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

The French completed the capture of St. Quentin. The town is now fully in our hands.

FIGHTING IN ST. QUENTIN STREETS.

LONDON, October 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—

Whole quarters in St. Quentin are burning.

Our advanced units yesterday crossed the town to the eastern side. One company reached the railway station at the south-eastern corner.

Fighting continued through the night in various parts of the town.

The ancient town hall is not visibly damaged, but is probably mined. It cannot yet be said that the interesting buildings of the town are beyond reach of danger.

The battle continues north and south of St. Quentin.

To the north, the French advanced towards Omissy, three miles north-east of the town.

To the south, the French have pushed back the Germans to the original Hindenburg defences.

In the eastern outskirts of the town, the Germans are merely fighting rearguard delaying actions. The town is ours.

VIOLENT BATTLE AT CAMBRAI.

PARIS, October 2nd.

A Havas message says:—General Debeney's men formed a liaison with the British Fourth Army, entered St. Quentin, and pushed the enemy beyond the Canal on the eastern side of the town.

In spite of stubborn defence, the French have now penetrated deep in the Hindenburg system.

General Berthelot's Fifth Army compelled the enemy to abandon the high ground between the Aisne and the Vesle.

A pitched battle, of extreme violence, is in progress at Cambrai, where the Germans are fighting desperately and throwing in all their available troops.

Twelve Divisions have been accumulated north of Cambrai.

GERMANS RETIRE ON THE AISNE—MARNE CANAL.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Great progress has been made between the Vesle and the Aisne.

The enemy has retired to the Aisne—Marne Canal, north of Rheims.

The enemy has been forced back upon the river line on the whole of this front, excepting in a small sector four miles wide and one deep at the extreme northern corner of the Canal, where the enemy is fighting on the south bank of the Aisne, near Jernicourt Wood, roughly on the Rheims—Laon Road.

ST. QUENTIN—CAMBRAI FRONT BROKEN.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Reuter learns that the news early this afternoon from the Western Front shows an advance between St. Quentin and Cambrai, where the enemy's lines have been broken.

This advance is threatening his line of retreat from the Oise and St. Gobain.

In view of the loss of St. Quentin, and the lines to the north of the town, the retirement of the enemy on a fairly large scale is probable.

This is all it is prudent to predict at present.

There was a feeling of greater buoyancy on the Stock Exchange this afternoon than there has been for a long time, in Cagols, also in Russian minerals and oils.

A FURTHER GERMAN WITHDRAWAL MEDITATED.

LONDON, October 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—

The weather has become dry and cold making the roads again available for traffic and transport of supplies.

Enemy opposition continues but signs are not wanting that his fighting is of a covering character, and that he meditates withdrawal to a more distant line of defence.

GERMANS GREAT BARRAGE AGAINST TANKS.

LONDON, October 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—

General Ludendorff has issued an order for the creation of an anti-tank barrage, composed of mines and concrete obstacles in front of positions exposed to attack.

It has been decided by the Germans to use Minenwerfer and projectiles for this purpose. One such anti-tank zone is already in existence north of Rheims. Others are being identified on various parts of the front.

The Bulgarians.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PART THE FRENCH CAVALRY PLAYED.

BEFORE THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.

LONDON, October 3rd.

A French eastern communiqué, issued on October 1st, stated:—

The French cavalry played a particularly brilliant part in the operations preceding the signing of the armistice.

After entering Pripps, on September 2nd they captured considerable booty, and subsequently vigorously co-operated with the infantry in overcoming the enemy resistance before Vesles.

The cavalry turned the defences of Vesles by following almost impassable mountain paths, and then daringly penetrating the enemy lines.

On September 29th they came within sight of Unkub which the cavalry carried after heavy fighting. The cavalry held on in spite of furious counter-attacks, which were aided by fresh Bulgarian reinforcements.

During this operation, which was carried out with the greatest daring, the French cavalry took 400 prisoners including 200 Germans.

They also captured seven heavy guns, a large number of horses and cattle, and a train laden with corn, consigned to Germany.

Measures provided for in the armistice are being carried out.

THE SURRENDER OF BULGARIA.

LONDON, October 2nd.

A Havas message says:—The news of Bulgaria's capitulation came like a thunder-clap to Germany, and caused the greatest dismay in Berlin.

In the Roume, no worse public has occurred since the outbreak of war. A slump has occurred in all war industry stocks.

Germany has lost a quarter of a million men in a few months, and the people are growing that the allies of Germany are either deserting her, or are paralysed.

AUSTRO-GERMAN TROOPS ARRIVE AT SOFIA.

AMSTERDAM, October 2nd.

A telegram from Vienna states that Austrian and German troops have arrived at Sofia.

WARNING AGAINST OVER-OPTIMISM.

LONDON, October 2nd.

While the immediate and prospective advantages of Bulgaria's surrender are fully recognised, the newspapers here are uttering warnings against over-optimism.

It is pointed out that even if the downfall of Turkey speedily follows, the hardest part of the Allies' military task would still remain.

As regards the "Parliamentarisation" of Germany, it is emphasised that the main object of the move is to strengthen the enemy's resistance by convincing the German troops that Germany will become a free country.

SKIN DISEASES

Overcome by the Wonderful Blood Purifying Properties of Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

A person suffering from eruptions of the skin has much to endure. It is not merely the disfigurement and irritation and painful sensation, but life is made miserable by depression of spirits. The liver is torpid and the kidneys are partially inoperative, and you feel languid and weak. The disease is in the blood, and when the system is not cleansed through the usual channels, Nature asserts herself, and forces portions of the impurities through the skin in the form of Pimples, Boils and Blotches. External remedies—powders, ointments, lotions—only alleviate; they do not get at the cause. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills get at the cause by removing the disease from the Blood. They cleanse the system by stimulating the Liver and strengthening the Kidneys, which filter the Blood and throw off the impure matter through the regular channels.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

For Sale by Watson & Co., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

TRY THIS METHOD OF GROWING BEAUTIFUL HAIR TO-DAY FREE.

GIGANTIC HAIR-HEALTH OFFER.

Banish Hair Poverty by accepting this Four-Fold Gift.

Every reader of this newspaper is invited to enjoy a delightfully pleasant, complete course of Hair Health and Beauty Culture FREE.

Absolutely everything necessary to conduct your home hair-health course will be sent you without cost or obligation, and if you will post the form below to-day you can commence a toilet practice that will for ever banish the impoverished, weak, dull, struggling, lifeless appearance of your hair.

For this opportunity readers are indebted to the proprietors of "Harlene Hair-Drill," whose great desire is to teach the public how to care for their personal appearance.

No matter how thin, dull, or generally impoverished your hair may be, no matter how long it has been giving you cause for anxiety, "Harlene Hair-Drill" will overcome your hair troubles.

The most famous beautiful Actress, the most famous Cinema stars, the leaders of fashion, all proclaim "Harlene Hair-Drill" the ideal method of growing hair.

No matter whether you are troubled with

1. Thinning Hair
2. Scarcity
3. Dandruff
4. Dullness
5. Splitting Hair
6. Over-Growth
7. Over-Dress
8. Baldness

"Harlene Hair-Drill" is for you. Enjoy your week's test free.



There are thousands of people to-day suffering from hair troubles, who, by accepting the standard Harlene Hair-Drill, could avoid all the trouble and expense of these troubles, and greatly enhance the appearance of their hair. One million Harlene Hair-Drill Outfits are to-day offered to the public, and if you take pride in your appearance you will accept one of these Gift Parcels.

Met with such an enormous response in every part of the world.

MILLIONS PRACTISE "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL"

Millions of men and women who take pride in a youthful, smart, well-groomed appearance practise Harlene Hair-Drill, just as you are freely invited to do to-day.

The complete Four-Fold Outfit that awaits your acceptance is detailed in the centre of this announcement, and as will be seen, includes everything necessary to grow an abundance of healthy, beautiful hair. Firstly, a supply of "Harlene Hair-Drill," the wonderful tonic Food that compels the weakest hair shafts to new strength and vitality, and contains no animal fats. Hair poverty cannot exist when "Harlene" is applied. In addition, you receive a supply of the delightful Cream Shampoo Powder, the ideal hair-cleansing preparation which prepares the head for "Harlene Hair-Drill," and lastly, the full, correct "Harlene Hair-Drill" manual.

"HARLENE" GIFT COUPON.

Fill in and post to EDWARDS' HARLENE, LTD., 18/19 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, Eng.

Dear Sir, Please send me your Free "Harlene" Four-Fold Hair-growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 4 Annas in stamps for postage to any part of the world. (Foreign stamps accepted.)

NOTE TO READER.

Write your full name and address—write on a plain piece of paper, and this coupon to be sent to the address above.

Hongkong Daily Press.

20,000 DOCTORS are recommending

PLASMON

Because "Plasmon" is of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all classes of workers. —Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH RUTHER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

NO ALTERNATIVE SAVE A DICTATORSHIP.

LONDON, October 2nd.
A Havas message says:—
The Kaiser has sent a cry of despair to the Fatherland Party—gather around me for the defence of the Fatherland.

For the panic and bluster in Germany there is no alternative save a dictatorship, says an organ of the Socialists. The Radicals and some of the Centre Party see salvation only in a popularly elected Cabinet.

All are agreed on one point, namely, that Germany's military and political policy have failed.

COALITION GOVERNMENT IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, October 3rd.
A telegram from Berlin states that a meeting of the Reichstag Conservatives passed a resolution to sacrifice their convictions, and participate in a Coalition Government, in view of obtaining an honourable termination of the war.

GERMAN PRESS INCREDULITY.

The German Press is still incredulous as regards the fact that Bulgaria has entirely deserted the Central Powers. They are professing to cling, as a last hope, to the results of the despatch of Austrian and German troops to Sofia.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

AMSTERDAM, October 3rd.
The Cologne Gazette states that the new Government's programme will provide for the settlement of Eastern questions, giving the Border peoples the right of self-determination.

ANOTHER LIKELY CHANCELLOR NAMED.

The Berlin Press announces that Herr von Payer has definitely refused the Chancellorship.

The candidature of Prince Max, the heir-presumptive of the Grand Duchy of Baden, is now favoured. The Prince has declared his willingness to accept the office, conditional upon the support of a majority in the Reichstag.

STATE SECRETARIES RESIGNED.

AMSTERDAM, October 3rd.
It is confirmed that all the state-secretaries have resigned.

PLENARY SESSION OF THE REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, October 3rd.
A telegram from Berlin states that the Reichstag will have a plenary session on Tuesday or Wednesday to hear the Government's statements.

LATER.

THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

COPENHAGEN, October 3rd.
The Berlin Zeitung states that Prince Max of Baden becomes Chancellor.

THE INTEGRITY OF SMALL NATIONS.

LONDON, October 2nd.
A Havas message says:—
Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at the London Guildhall, said that justice between great and small nations must be preserved when peace is being forged by the victorious Entente Powers.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

EX-BOLSHEVIK AGENT RETURNING HOME.

STOCKHOLM, October 3rd.
M. Litvinoff, the ex-Bolshevik agent in London, and his party, have arrived in Christiania.

PAYING THE PRICE OF SOCIALISM.

LONDON, October 2nd.
A telegram from Berlin states that the second instalment, in gold, of the Russian indemnity, was received on the frontier by officials of the Reich Bank.

ELECTORAL REFORM IN PRUSSIA.

DRASTIC CHANGE INTRODUCED.

LONDON, October 3rd.
The Prussian Upper House has passed equal, general and direct suffrage.

INTERPORT LAWN BOWLS.

HONGKONG DEFEATS THE S.L.B.C.

Hongkong added another victory to its credit by defeating the Lawn Bowls Club by 11 points. The visitors went away from the start and at the 12th end were leading by 18 points to two. After that, however, the game levelled up somewhat, though the visitors managed to maintain much of their lead and ultimately won by 26 points to 15. The teams were:—
Hongkong: W. Gerrard (skip), W. Russell, G. Bond and D. Harvey.
S.L.B.C.: Alb. Taylor (skip), J. J. Sheridan, J. D. Gaines and G. Dunlop.

The matches—Hongkong v. S.R.C. and Hongkong v. S.L.B.C.—were abandoned owing to heavy rain.

The visiting bowlers were entertained to dinner at the Shanghai Club, on Sept. 28th, Mr. C. M. Bain presiding over a company of between 70 and 80. During the evening speeches were made by Messrs. J. Premice, H. G. Simms, J. D. Gaines, W. Gerrard (Hongkong), W. Laidlaw (Hongkong) and others. A musical programme was rendered in which the "big four" from Hongkong did their part.

TIMBER LOST THROUGH TYPHOON IN HONAM.

HONGKONG MERCHANT'S UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM.

At the Summary Court, on Thursday, the Paines Judge (Mr. H. H. Gompertz) gave judgment in favour of the defendant in a civil action in which a Chinese named Kan San Yat, trading as the Chop Tai Shing, timber merchant, of Hongkong, claimed the sum of \$158.50 from Ng Wah Po, a Chinese junk-master, being the value of 93 large logs of timber, which the defendant was alleged to have lost during the transport of a consignment of timber from Canton to Hongkong between August 4th and 15th.

Two specimens of the logs referred to in the case, small and large, were exhibited in court. Each was about 20 feet in length. The large log had a diameter of about 6 inches and the small one of about 2 inches.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley represented the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

The defence case was that, as a common carrier, the defendant was not liable for loss sustained through an act of God. The defendant admitted taking charge of the transportation of the logs, but a quantity of the consignment had been lost owing to a strong wind at Honam and the defence submitted that this being an act of God they were not liable for the loss so occasioned.

The strength of the plaintiff's case lay in a receipt for the full consignment of timber (2,584 logs), which the defendant had given to the plaintiff's agent at Honam, on August 10th, six days after the typhoon, which, according to the defendant, resulted in the loss of the logs. The plaintiff submitted that, defendant having loaded the timber on his junk between August 4th and August 10th, and having given a receipt for the full consignment on the latter date, plaintiff was entitled to receive the full consignment in Hongkong.

The defence, in submitting that a typhoon had caused a raft of logs to break, said that everything possible had been done to retrieve the logs. The plaintiff's agent had been informed of the loss of a number, and had agreed to accept the loss of the 43 small logs worth \$90.60. As regards the large logs, the plaintiff's agent at Honam referred the defendant to the plaintiff.

The defendant gave evidence on his own behalf and swore to the typhoon, in Honam on August 10th. In cross-examination, he admitted that he did not count the logs.

Another junkmaster deposed that his junk was anchored near the defendant's junk on the Canton River at Honam on August 4th when a typhoon came on and one of the rafts of logs broke.

When the evidence was concluded, Mr. Gardiner asked if the Court would enter judgment for the defendant's counter-claim.

His Lordship said that he would allow the counter-claim.

Mr. Bowley pointed out that he had admitted the counter-claim and had asked that it be taken as settled.

Mr. Gardiner, addressing the Court, said that the defendant had to contend against the fact that he had given a receipt to the plaintiff's agent, admitting the consignment of 2,584 poles, which, on arrival here, was found to be short by 143. His explanation was that, owing to the typhoon, certain of the poles had been carried away, and not only did the defendant do all in his power to prevent the logs from going astray, but he also did all that could possibly be done to recover as many as he could.

He admitted that, notwithstanding this, the defendant, when giving his receipt, should have made some comment that a number of the logs were missing. Of course the defendant did not know how many. He thought that when he went to Hongkong he could explain the loss to the plaintiff.

Mr. Gardiner made a strong point of the fact that as soon as the plaintiff told the defendant that a number of the logs were missing, the latter went to a lawyer and had a letter written to the plaintiff, informing him that the loss was due to a typhoon at Honam. He submitted that if the loss was occasioned by a typhoon it must be considered as an act of God, for which the defendant was not liable.

Mr. Bowley replied that in a case like the one before the Court, where there was a shortage of cargo, a most important factor was the receipt given by the master of the vessel to the owner of the cargo. In the present case, the receipt given by the master corresponded with a bill of lading on a big ship.

Having proved that the cargo was received by the defendant, Mr. Bowley went on to say that the plaintiff had discharged the onus that was upon him, and was therefore entitled to receive the specific cargo handed to the defendant, unless it could be proved that the loss was through some cause for which the defendant was not responsible. The onus was on the defendant, and he had not discharged it.

Mr. Bowley, continuing, said that the receipt was very strong evidence for the plaintiff. The receipt was given on August 10th and, as defendant had admitted that the typhoon occurred on August 4th, the defendant had plenty of time to check his cargo. He had absolute control of his junk until the acknowledgment of the loss. The fact was that the junk-master was driven into a corner and had to say that he had never counted the cargo. This was an extraordinary statement, which could not be believed, especially as the other witness, the old junk-master, had admitted that it was the custom to count the cargo. The Court had the fact that the cargo was loaded from August 4th to 10th, and there was an interval of seven days between the signing of the document and the report of the loss to the plaintiff in Hongkong.

The Mongkok Sui shelter, Mr. Bowley submitted, could not be regarded as perfectly safe from pillagers. As his Lordship doubtless knew, there was nothing more tempting to a Chinese than a piece of wood, unless it was a piece of coal.

His Lordship: But he had his "old lady" on board.

Mr. Bowley: Oh, the "old lady" after the perils and excitements of the voyage she must have been sleeping, and there was nothing easier than for some one to steal some of the wood.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

V.R.C. AQUATIC SPORTS.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

The annual aquatic sports of the V.R.C. were continued yesterday evening when seven events were contested. Amongst the interested spectators was H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), President of the Club. The most important item on the programme was the Final in the Two Lengths Handicap. The race was a very close one, A. J. V. Ribeiro, H. L. Silva, F. L. Silva and E. Medina, each looking a likely winner. Ribeiro, however, managed to win by the fraction of a second, Medina taking second place.

In the Long Plunge, M. A. R. Souza, won the event in his first plunge. He went a distance of 50 feet 3 inches. A. V. Barros, who came second, was only one foot six inches behind the winner.

The Ladies' Race was won by Miss B. V. Jennings, who was closely followed by Miss L. Haynes. Miss B. Bliss was third. The handicapping in this event was quite liberal.

Three teams competed in the team race. Great excitement prevailed and the winning team, captained by J. Stewart, was loudly applauded on its victory.

This afternoon's programme includes the final in the various events and interesting sport may be anticipated. The Band of the 18th Infantry will be in attendance. Mrs. Gurner (wife of Commodore Gurner) has kindly consented to present the prizes at the conclusion of the sports.

The following were yesterday's results:—

FOUR LENGTHS HANDICAP (Heats).—First Heat: 1. J. Stewart; 2. R. Tatum; Second Heat: 1. A. V. Barros; 2. S. A. Mearl.

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (Boys).—1. F. Pereira; 2. A. Castro.

LONG PLUNGE, 50 feet 3 inches. 1. A. V. Barros; 2. M. A. R. Souza; 3. L. Cpl. Smith; Middlesex; 3. Br. Moody, R.G.A.

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (Ladies).—1. Miss B. V. Jennings; 2. Miss L. Haynes; 3. Miss B. Bliss.

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (Final).—1. A. J. V. Ribeiro; 2. E. Medina. Time: 33.2.5secs.

TWO LENGTHS TEAM RACE.—1. J. Stewart (Capt.), J. Soares, V. Barradas, A. V. Barros, P. A. Yanovich; 2. R. Tatum (Capt.), G. A. Carvalho, C. Vas, T. L. Knight and W. Hall.

SPORT.

GOLF.

The Competition for the championship of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be played over the main course at Fanling, commencing on Sunday, October 13th. The dates of playing the succeeding rounds will be announced later. Not more than one round will be played in any one day.

The competition is open to 100 members and subscribers with handicaps of 10 and under, or to others in the discretion of the Committee. It will be decided by match play. Preliminary rounds, 18 holes; final, 36 holes.

Entries, to be made at Happy Valley, close on October 6th.

M. E. V. D. Parr has kindly offered a silver cup for the best Bogey round on Fanling in the six months' ending March 31st, 1919. The competition will be open to members and subscribers. Any number of cards may be taken out. Entrance fee, \$1 per card, to be devoted to war charities. In the event of a tie the final will be decided by match play.

His Lordship reminded Mr. Bowley that it was Rudyard Kipling who said: "The female of the species is the more deadly of the two."

Mr. Bowley was quite inclined to agree. He submitted that it was quite possible for someone to lower some of the timber and float it away, under cover of the night.

Mr. Gardiner said that there was no suggestion of such a thing.

His Lordship observed that such a thing was quite feasible, but reminded Mr. Bowley that his case was that the timber was lost in Canton.

Mr. Bowley said it was quite possible that someone misappropriated the cargo at Canton. It was an easy thing for a sailor to get on one of the large logs and ride it away where he liked. In view of the fact that so much of the trade of this port was carried on by junks, it would be a most dangerous precedent if a man who had already signed his receipt, were allowed to say afterwards that a part of his cargo was lost before he signed the receipt. The defence had made a great point of the fact that the plaintiff's agent had agreed to accept the loss of the 43 small logs, while referring the defendant to the plaintiff in the matter of the large logs. But instances of that sort happened every day. A small claim was frequently compromised, while big claims were contested. The plaintiff's agent was quite willing to accept the loss of \$9.50 the value of the small logs, but when it came to a sum of \$160 it was a different matter.

He submitted that the defendant, knowing some of the logs to be missing and that the plaintiff's agent had accepted them as missing, had conceived the brilliant idea of enlarging the loss sustained, in the hope that the fact that the loss had been occasioned by accident would exculpate him from the shortage in the cargo. In a case where oral evidence was put against written evidence, the Court must accept the written document and hold that the defendant had not discharged his onus.

His Lordship said Mr. Bowley had put the case with extraordinary force for the plaintiff. He really believed, however, that the defendant had said.

Judgment for the claim and counter-claim were entered for the defendant.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.



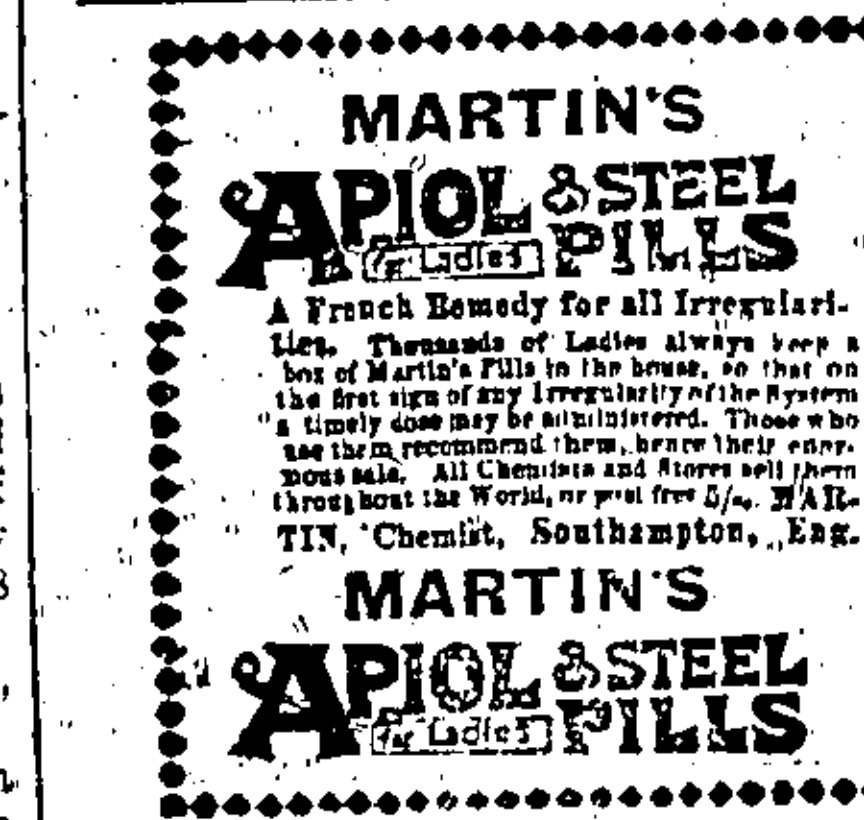
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS



Baby's Itching Burning Skin
Quickly Soothed by Cuticura Ointment.

It's wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves itching, burning eczemas, rashes and chafings, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to speedy healing in most cases when it seems nothing would do any good. This is only one of the many things Cuticura does for the skin when used for every-day toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Post. Address postcard: "P. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London." Sold everywhere.



A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' successful use by all Chemists and Dispensaries throughout the world.

INDIGESTION AND COMMON SENSE.

Your common sense tells you that no man or woman who suffers from indigestion can possibly enjoy really good health. It is therefore a matter of common sense to avoid indigestion if you can, but if you have not been able to avoid it altogether, it is wise to banish it in its early stages, because the longer this ailment continues, the more its pains and penalties increase.

Unfortunately, most of us can't avoid a little digestive trouble now and then because the stomach is a sensitive organ. The little worries of life, the strenuous days that tire us out, and even the changes of weather that upset us, all affect the tone of the stomach, and thus cause indigestion.

The stomach, however, is only part of your digestive machinery, and it often happens that as soon as the stomach ceases to do its work properly, the other digestive organs become affected, and the whole machinery of digestion becomes more or less disturbed.

Now, common sense dictates that if you suffer, because your stomach and liver have lost tone and vigour, you must restore their lost vigour and tone, in order to get well again; and the remedy which common sense dictates is the well-tried stomach tonic and liver invigorator, Mother Siegel's Syrup.

Everyday, more and more people who once suffered from stomach and liver troubles, from indigestion, flatulence, acidity, heartburn and constipation, are gratefully testifying that Mother Siegel's Syrup has successfully banished their digestive troubles, even after other remedies have been tried in vain; and it has kept them well.

The Syrup is not a cure-all. It owes its success to the fact that the medicinal extracts it contains have a wonderfully beneficial effect not only upon the stomach, but upon the liver and bowels as well, restoring their tone and vigour, and thus promoting their digestion, the true basis of good health.

SIBERIAN DUMA REOPENED. EFFORTS TO RESTORE SINGLE RUSSIAN STATE.

Telegram from Omsk recently reported the assembly of the Siberian Duma at Tomsk and its adjournment pending the introduction of more adequate representation of property-owning classes.

At the re-opening of the Duma, M. Vologodsky, President of the Council of Ministers, was greeted with loud applause. He said that the Government would support the Duma and assist in making it an organ of real public representation. He did not look upon Siberia as being severed from the rest of Russia. All their efforts should be towards the restoration of a single Russian State and the repudiation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. With that object in view the Siberian Government supported the convening of a conference at Cheliabinsk to consider what measures were necessary to create an All-Russian power and decided to take an active part and hasten the conference.

Their relations with the Czechs-Slovaks, with whom they were united by the bonds of common origin and similar political aims, were most cordial. The Siberian Government received its authority from the Duma, which had elected the Council of Ministers constituting the Government, and the Government was the supreme power. To carry out its object of guarding the interests of the Russian people firm discipline and an unwavering policy were necessary. Democratic in its policy, the Government had secured the support and recognition of all classes and organizations. A strong civil power would obviate the necessity for a rigorous military régime, and, therefore, the militia had been placed under Commissioners. There were, however, no reactionary tendencies in the army. The army was perfectly loyal to the Government and it did not interfere with politics. The army already consisted of 200,000 men, 130,000 of whom were recruits of the 1914 and 1915 classes.

The observance of law was an indispensable condition of healthy, normal life. Bolshevik decrees had been abolished and the laws of the Russian Provisional Government were again being enforced. The Ministry of Justice was drafting a set of laws to govern village tribunals and had under consideration the establishment of native courts, and a Supreme Court of Siberia. Support of the Zemstvos was a fundamental purpose of the Government. Special attention would be given to questions affecting public health and the formation of benevolent institutions to assist refugees and immigrants.

With regard to public instruction, attention would be given chiefly to elementary and technical education. Normal schools would be under the control of the Zemstvos. The Government hoped to institute a second Siberian university at Omsk.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry was taking measures to restore enterprise by private capital and individual initiative. Many new commercial laws would be passed, including one allowing the free sale of gold.

The Government intended to guard the best interests of workmen. Labour commissariats were being organized which would exercise reasonable control over employers and employees alike. Unnecessary restrictions on private trade were being removed, but complete freedom of trade was not advisable yet, as it was necessary to restrain profiteering. Attention had been given to the matter of supplies and large numbers of cattle and 170,000 tons of hay had been purchased, while sugar was being procured for the people. A series of measures had been adopted to restore railway and water transport.

A Council for Native Affairs had been created and Native Assemblies would be convened to operate where other organizations did not exist. Free development of every nationality would be assisted by autonomy.

Siberian finances were in a satisfactory condition. Expenditure was considerable, but so were the monetary resources of the people. This was proved by the uninterrupted flow of deposits into banks. The Government had opened credits to the amount of Rs. 55,000,000, including Rs. 34,000,000 for military expenditure, Rs. 15,000,000 for railways, Rs. 3,500,000 for the Tcheremhovo coal mines, and Rs. 2,000,000 for Kyshtym ironworks. Current accounts in the State Bank reached Rs. 370,000,000 and in private banks Rs. 229,000,000. The capital of the State Bank was Rs. 235,000,000, and of private banks, Rs. 29,000,000. The Government's financial policy was closely allied with the management of the forests, which were one of the most material resources of the Treasury. Measures were being framed for the protection and exploitation of forests.

The Government had no objection to the nationalization of land, but it would take no responsibility for such a measure, particularly because the All-Russian Constituent Assembly had waived decision in favour of the Siberian Constituent Assembly. The dissipation of the colonization fund, however, would be a calamity. The Government would thoroughly reorganize institutions, particularly immigrant, and bring them into close touch with the Zemstvos. "On the bright day," concluded M. Vologodsky, "when the Siberian Constituent Assembly is inaugurated, the Siberian Government will consider that it has accomplished its mission, for the Assembly will ensure a democratic régime and prevent reaction. The aims of the Government and the Duma are identical, and the Government, therefore, expects from the Duma a correct understanding of the situation and adequate support. (Prolonged applause.)—Reuter.

FREEMASONRY IN WAR-TIME RECORD SUMS FOR CHARITY.

[By Sir Alfred Robbins, President of the Board of General Purposes, United Grand Lodge of England.]

Four years' war-time experience in the administration of English Freemasonry has proved that the present troubled period, in the main, has served to stabilize, stimulate, and strengthen the Craft. There were Brethren weak at knee and faint of heart who, when hostilities began, freely foretold the exact opposite, and loudly prophesied disaster.

Yet at no time in its history—and its fully organized existence had its bi-centenary celebrated last year—has the Brotherhood in England and Wales been more steadfast in adherence to high ideals, more ready to assist every good cause, and more eager to lengthen its ropes and strengthen its stakes than now. There is less banqueting, but more benevolence; full-dress dinners are frowned upon, while Masonic services are receiving increased encouragement; and new Lodges are coming into existence, not only at home but in distant parts of the Empire directly under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England, with a rapidity unequalled since the greatest days of the Grand Mastership of that Prince of Wales who became King Edward VII.

One such Lodge is at this moment in full working at Basra; it would be no surprise to see another soon at Jerusalem; and the Grand Lodge has given cordial recognition to a Lodge formed under the jurisdiction of the friendly Grand Orient of the Netherlands, though composed entirely of Englishmen of the 2nd Naval Division interned at Groningen, while a similar body seems likely to be constituted before long at Scheveningen.

THREE GREAT CHARITIES.

These are outward and visible signs of how war-time is affecting Freemasonry, and there is further to be reckoned the inward and spiritual grace. This is best made evident to the uninitiated world outside the Craft by the results of the charitable appeals made every year to the Brethren. Masonry for many a year has supported three great central benevolent bodies—the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons. Each holds an annual festival, presided over by some leading figure in the Craft, and usually by a Provincial Grand Master. In 1914 these took place, as is the rule, within the first half of the year, and therefore, before war broke out; and thus their results, as the last obtained in peace-time, invite comparison with those lately secured.

For the Girls' Institution, there was collected at the 1914 Festival £27,492; for the Boys', £28,400; and for the Old People's, £35,036. Contrary to general expectation, each of the first two years of war showed increases on these large amounts; and in 1917, those increases were emphasized, for then £50,721 was raised for the Girls', £33,789 for the Boys', and £50,499 for the Benevolent Institution.

With such figures before them, the English Brethren might have been tempted to rest and be thankful, but 1918 has eclipsed all records. The first Festival of this year was that of "The Old People's," held in February, when the amount collected was £58,890; this was followed by the Girls' in May, when £55,900 was raised; and then came the crowning triumph of the Boys' in June, when the total reached the gigantic sum of £96,458.

SPECIAL WAR EFFORTS.

It may fairly be asked where all the money comes from. That the West Riding shanty houses contributed £37,000 toward the Boys' list—the Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire being Chairman of the Festival—was a wonderful and unprecedented event, the amount being more than double that of any that previously had come from a "Chairman's Province."

This was supplemented by £30,883 from London—that is, from those Lodges which meet within a twelve-mile radius of Freemason's Hall; and the latter sum was the more impressive because the Capital already this year had given £21,955 to the Girls' and £21,925 to the Benevolent Institution. The colossal sums quoted were aided by others from every part of the English jurisdiction, and the results prove that Masonic charity continues far from an empty phrase.

It goes even beyond the three central Institutions. Every Province—and a Province in England is the great majority of cases is coterminous with a county—has its own benevolent organization, and very many Lodges possess charitable funds of their own. Beyond all this, the war has stimulated a fresh systematized effort by the Craft. Two years ago there was established in the Fulham Road a Freemasons' War Hospital, entirely financed by the Brethren, but at the full command of the War Office, and worked under the auspices of the Red Cross. Some months since it was given a coadjutor in the shape of a convalescent home at Caversham, on the Thames.

Within the past few weeks it has struck out a fresh line by undertaking to fit up and run, as a second Freemasons' War Hospital, Fulham Palace, the historic home of the Bishops of London. At least £1,000 a month will be needed to sustain these new efforts; but there is no doubt that this sum will be provided. If it is accepted that "by their deeds ye shall know them," the Freemasons of England, in this fourth year of war, can well submit themselves to the test.

LABOUR AND PEACE

PRO-ALLIES IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Several thousand people attended a pro-Allies Labour and Socialist demonstration in Trafalgar Square recently in support of the prosecution of the war. Mr. H. M. Hyndman was one of the speakers, and said he had received a letter from the French Premier, who, writing to him as an old friend, sent this message: "The sacrifices which the French are making are unbelievable. But victory is certain if only the free peoples of the world stand together against the last convulsions of brutal savagery." A message was also sent to President Wilson as follows: "This pro-Allies demonstration assures you that British Labour is in complete accord with the declared democratic war aims enlisting in the world cause all free peoples until the defeat of German Imperialism secures a lasting peace for democracy." A resolution was carried affirming:

"That London workers declare against any terms of peace with the Central Powers until the dynasties of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs have been defeated by the military forces of the Allies or overthrown by the peoples of Germany and Austria, and while destroying peace without imperialistic annexations and war indemnities, asserts that no satisfactory peace can be made without full compensation for all German atrocities and devastations, and full reconstruction for crushed nationalities."

Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., who presided, declared that there had been too much pacifist nonsense talked of late. "Pacifism in war is like blacklegism in a strike," he added. "We are here representing the best of our class as against the pacifists who are parasitic politicians at the best and sneaks at the worst."

Mr. J. O'Grady, M.P., said all the talk about peace by negotiation was enough to make one sick and despair of their own countrymen. "If I describe to you the horrors I saw on the Western front there would be no more talk in this country of peace by negotiation or any toleration of our pacifists," he said. "You cannot negotiate with a brute until you have tamed that brute, until he is somewhat docile and reasonable. The only terms of peace that the Socialists, the Democrats, and great Labour movements of this country will consider are the terms of peace laid down by President Wilson."

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., said they had been told by Snowden and MacDonald and Jowett that if they wanted to find out the true feeling as to the war they should consult our soldiers. "I see a large number of soldiers at this meeting," and I want them to express their feelings on the resolutions. He added that it was stated that surprise was expressed that the Dutch Socialist Troelstra had not been allowed to visit this country. "I am not surprised," he said, "because I have a document in my pocket which proves that Troelstra has been in collusion with the German Foreign Office. Such a man is no pal of mine."

Mr. A. M. Simons, of the American Social Democratic League, said 95 per cent. of the workers and Socialists of America were determined to fight until they had forced upon Germany autonomy as a respect for the democracies of the world.

WHAT THE GERMANS WANT.

Some idea of the impudent ambitions of the Germans can be gathered from an article by Count von Roont, a member of the Prussian Upper House, published in an enemy journal, and quoted by a correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*. He calls the demands he makes the twelve political commandments of the Pan-Germans. They are as follows:—

- (1) No armistice by sea or land until the British forces have left France and Belgium, and the Germans are in Paris.
- (2) Annexation of Belgian territory, which, though having administrative autonomy, is to be under the military and economic control of Germany, while Flanders is to be independent, and the coast, up to and including Calais, to be annexed by Germany.
- (3) Annexation of the Briey-Longwy region.
- (4) France to surrender Belfort, Toul, Verdun, and all territory to east of these forts.
- (5) The return of all the German colonies, including Kiau-Chau.
- (6) To bring about the freedom of the seas, England to surrender those Fleet and coaling stations yet to be decided upon, and Gibraltar to be returned to Spain.
- (7) The whole British Navy to be surrendered to Germany.
- (8) England to return Egypt, with the Suez Canal, to Turkey, as well as all occupied Turkish territory.
- (9) Evacuation of Greece and the restoration of King Constantine.
- (10) Division of Serbia and Montenegro between Austria and Bulgaria.
- (11) The payment of an indemnity of 20,000,000,000 by America, England, and France, and the provision of necessary supplies of raw material.
- (12) Occupation of French and English territory to continue till the agreement is carried out, the costs of occupation being defrayed by the enemy.

AMERICANS IN BRITAIN CALLED TO MILITARY SERVICE.

There was laid before Parliament recently a convention made between the British Government and the United States Government, providing that American citizens of military age (21-30, both inclusive), in Great Britain shall serve in the British Army unless they enlist in the American forces in the Kingdom or return to the United States for military service before September 28th.

BRITISH AIRPLANE INDUSTRY

WHAT WILL BECOME OF IT AFTER THE WAR.

Out of the war has sprung if not an absolutely new British industry, at any rate strength and virility to one in embryo in the case of the aeroplane—an industry which is destined to play a very big part both at home and in the markets overseas after the war. In August, 1914, with one or two tentative exceptions, no British firm was producing aero engines; yet the supremacy of Great Britain in the air has been assuredly won in the workshops of automobilism, the power-progenitor of the immobile aeroplane.

TWENTY YEARS' WORK IN THREE.

The war has forced the progress of the aeroplane industry forward at least two whole decades in the short space of three years; and it is now an open secret that hardly any considerable motor-manufacturing firm of any size in Great Britain is not turning out engines, if not complete aeroplanes, either of its own design or to designs specially selected on account of their suitability to war demands. Forced by the exigencies of the war, the aeroplane industry has been financed by the Treasury, whereas up to the crisis of 1914 it was struggling along unsubsidized by the Government and leading a precarious existence from hand to mouth with but little demand for its comparatively insecure and inefficient products at a fancy price.

It was the old story of the motor industry repeated under difficulties even more depressing and less hopeful of solution—a great movement started and retarded for lack of capital which showed little prospect of quick returns and great possibilities of complete loss, especially as exhibition flying was beginning to grow a commonplace and less spectacular novelty.

The war, moreover, has produced wonderful efficiency and, with it, security; and this has established public confidence for the future and conquered prejudice all the world over.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

Even in these still comparatively young and immature days the aeroplane industry may be said to be as far advanced as, if not farther than, the automobile industry was little over a decade ago, when it passed through the great commercial crisis of translating itself from the primary sporting stage on to a sound business footing. So much so that peace will mean no looking back in the development of the flying industry; and it is the avowed intention of many British manufacturers not to abandon this new branch of engine manufacture, but to develop it side by side with their automobile engines, cars and aeroplanes issuing from the same factory to the purchasing public.

Not every firm will continue this dual, almost twin production, for one individual reason or another; but many manufacturers would at the present stage of advancement regard it as deliberately flying in the face of commercial Providence to scrap their experience and acquired reputations in what some men regard as the greater of the two industries in time to come especially with everything organized and in full running order. Thus it may be taken as an assured fact the British manufacturers frankly intend to play a big hand in the aerial development of the world from the very day it finds itself released from the importunities of war.

A GIRDLE ROUND THE EARTH.

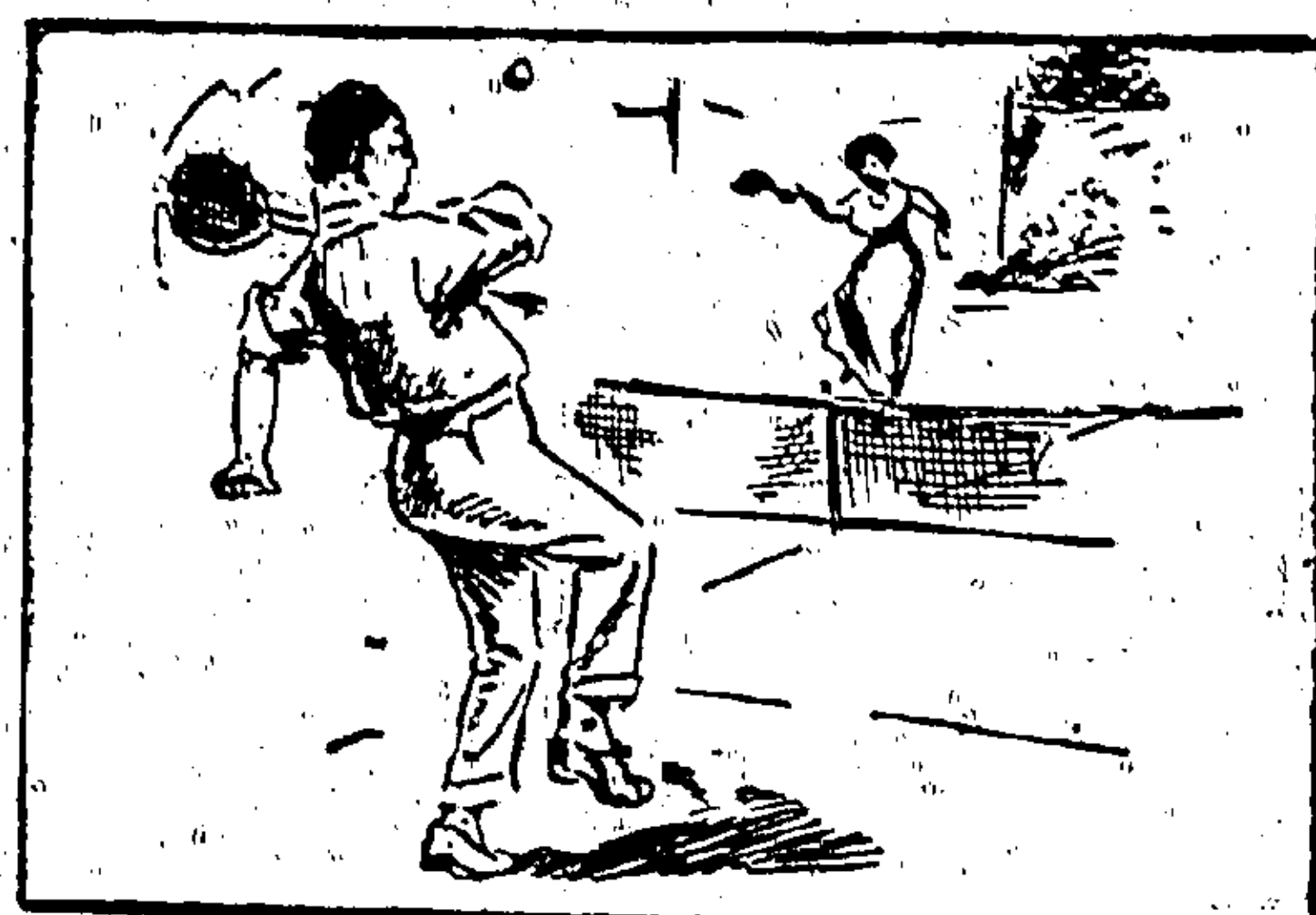
True, Government finance—to a very considerable extent at any rate—will cease with the conclusive peace which the Allies are determined more solidly than ever; but it will have served its commercial purpose by having set the new industry finally upon its commercial legs both as regards developed efficiency and power to produce upon a business basis. There will be an abundance of pilots to hand, and plenty only or even so much as for the commercial aeroplanes for passenger and mail services from north to south, from east to west, linking up all the corners of the earth, and it is the anticipation of shrewd manufacturers that the aeroplane will develop in the direction of the larger plane with multiple engine equipment. The aeroplane is now secure and efficient as reliable as a car under normal conditions, and the difficulty of weight has to a large extent been overcome, and the question of comfortable accommodation has, as we have already seen, been solved.

No one is a more enthusiastic prophet of the future than Mr. Handley-Page, the designer of the Great British bombing machines, which have already proved themselves from London to Constantinople. The prime cost of the machine will depend, as in the case of the motor-car, upon size and type, which will soon find their own commercial level in the keenness of competition.

Pessimists argue the great cost of upkeep; but that is a thing which will be very considerably—automatically indeed—reduced by peace conditions, which will also eliminate a very large percentage of accident risks. The short life of an engine under war conditions, the constant necessity of not only of repairs but of rebuilding, are due to the insistent need of flying "all out" all the time, straining the engine not only by sheer speed, but by the exigencies of swift manoeuvre and unnatural flight. In private and commercial flying there will be less need of power in proportion, less strain both on plane and engine and great opportunities for economy all round not only in prime cost, but in every detail of upkeep.

Anyhow, whoever may doubt, the solid fact remains that a large section of British motor-manufacturers intend after the war to persevere also as aero-engine and aeroplane manufacturers with an ever-increasing output, as the world's demand grows. It will be the race to the swift and the battle to the efficient; and the future will have no room for old-fashioned methods of transport to the neglect of the enormous possibilities of the air.

THE TENNIS MATCH.



She—I've humoured you a bit in tennis before but you know we are playing for a War Bond ticket now and I'd just love to stick you—Game!

Distressed male opponent takes his licking cheerfully and pays up like a man. He now speaks of entering for the next mixed doubles with the lady as his partner.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS AND STORES.

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The Herald of Better Service

IN the arena of "Big Business" has appeared a new steel-brained champion, the Master-Model of the Royal—the machine with the rapid-fire action; the typewriter that fires letters as an automatic gun spits bullets!

Unless you are "Royalized," you are paying the price of the Royal without knowing it—besides that of your old-style machine—in the higher cost of your business letters.

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This master-machine does the work of several typewriters in one—it writes, types cards and bills! The one machine does it all—without any "special" attachments.

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10" Carriage \$140. 12" Carriage \$160.
15" Carriage \$180.

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as to say "Whisky"

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Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World.

JOHNNIE WALKER
"White" Label. Over 6 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER
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JOHNNIE WALKER
"Black" Label. Over 15 years old.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TIENSIN via CHEFOO ... "CHIPSING" ... Tues, 8th Oct. Dlight.
SHANGHAI ... "TAIRANG" ... Tues, 8th Oct. Dlight.
HAIPHONG ... "TAIRANG" ... Wed, 9th Oct. 7 a.m.
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Fri, 11th Oct. 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri, 18th Oct. 3 p.m.

CAICUTTA LINE—This Line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at
present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG"
calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent
passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a
qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approxi-
mately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class
passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a
qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and
Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a
limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained
for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued
for Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good
passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling
at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a
steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and
Labad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hong-
kong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo. Passports REGULATIONS. All
European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to
produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description
affixed thereto.

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Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to
Mediterranean.

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YUKI MARU ... About 12th Oct.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are
lying in the Great Northern Telegraph
Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address From
Tungchow ... Shanghai
Kingsan, Nanpoohong ... Shanghai
Tungchow ... Shanghai
Wingchong ... Yokohama
Lochakoh ... Amoy
Lingyuhun, 46, Yokohama ... Shanghai
Tungchow ... Shanghai
Ritchie ... Shanghai
Jeongtong ... Fuzhou, Des
Vaux Road central ... Shanghai
Evanolchik, Kaitongtai ... Tokushima
Christie, Wingang ... Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams
lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and
China Telegraph Company's office at Hong-
kong:—

Address From
Hayworth ... Colombo
Krasaveld, passenger ... Batavia
Jehijer ... care
Lamne ... American Consul General Bombay
Maison Hotel ... Shanghai
Vahan ... passenger
Dambis ... Messana

CHURCH SERVICES

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
19th Sunday after Trinity, 8th October, 1918.
Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.); Matins (11 a.m.).
Responses: Ferial; Venite, Alcock; Psalms,
Hayes; Te Deum, Oakley in F.; Jubilate,
Bathill; Hymns, 5 (2nd and 207). God Save
the King. N.B.—Psalms 30, verses 1, 4, 8, 11
and G. P. in unison; Hymn 5, verses 2 in
unison; Hymn 207, verses 1 and 5 in unison.
Holy Communion (12 Noon). Evensong
6 p.m. Responses: Ferial; Psalm, Tur's; Tallis
and Rimbaud; Magnificat; Te Deum (10th evening);
Hymns, 258 1st and 17. N.B.—Psalms 3,
verses 1, 5, 8 and 12 in unison; Psalm 33,
verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 20 in unison; Psalm
34, verses 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 17 and 22 in unison;
Hymn 166, verse 1 in unison; Hymn 164,
verses 1 and 3 in unison; Hymn 17, verses 3
and 7 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, 8th
October, 1918. 18th Sunday after Trinity.
Holy Communion after Morning Service.
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Responses,
Ferial; Venite, Alcock; Psalm, 30. Hayes; Te
Deum, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; Kyrie, Mendelssohn;
St. John's Gospel, 2nd and 3rd; Hymns, 258
and 164. God Save the King. Evening Prayer
at 6 p.m. Responses, Ferial; Psalm, 32
Elyer, 33 Tallis; Magnificat, Smart, 21st
morning; Nunc Dimittis, Tallis, 22nd morn-
ing; Hymns, 27, 55, 157 and 139, God
Save the King.

First Church of Christ, Scientist,
MacDonnell Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wed-
nesday, 5.30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s.
"Fenice" left Manila on Wednesday,
and is due to arrive at this port this
morning.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE. Sign Sure of Blood Impurity.

The skin affords a revealing picture of the
state of the blood. Eruptions, spots,
blackheads, pimples, boils,
sores and eruptions of any
kind.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD
LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SORE-
THROAT, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,
BLOOD POISON, PILES, etc.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging
blood impurity, calling for im-
mediate treatment through the blood, so don't
waste your time and money on useless
lotions and ointments, which cannot
get below the surface of the skin. What
you want and what you must have is a
medicine that will get right to the root
of your trouble, a medicine that will
thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous
matter which alone is the true cause of all
your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture
is just such a medicine. It is composed
of ingredients which quickly attack, over-
come, and expel from the blood all
impurities (from whatever cause arising),
and by rendering it clean and pure can be
relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pa-
phlet round bottle.

By reason of its remarkable
Blood Purifying Properties
it is universally recognized as
OVER 20 YEARS' SUCCESS.
PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

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Sold by all Chemists and Stores,
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of the MEETING of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the
Session 1917
Revised by THE MEMBERS
PRICE 6s

"DAILY PRESS" Office

WEATHER REPORT.

October 4th, 10.55.—Warning to Hong-
kong, Coast Fort, &c.—Typhoon in Lat.
23 deg. N. Long. 123 deg. E. moving N.W. at
8 to 12 miles per hour.

October 4th, at 12.00.—No returns from
Japan Vladivostok and InSo-Chin. Pressure
has increased slightly over the Philippines,
decreased considerably over Formosa, and
decreased slightly elsewhere; it remains highest
over N. China.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total
since January 1st, 86.34 inches, against an
average of 78.77 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N. winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	(North winds, strong.)
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook)	No. 1.
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan)	No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4TH, OCTOBER, A.M.

Station.	Unit.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Nemuro	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Badung	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Tokio	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Osaka	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Amoy	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Swatow	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Taihou	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Taipei	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Tainan	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Koshu	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Pescadore	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Canton	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Hongkong	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Gap Rock	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Macao	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Wuchow	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Hoihow	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Pakhoi	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Phu Lien	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Tourane	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Cape James	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Apur	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Dagupan	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Manila	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Legaspi	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Tacloban	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Loilo	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Surigao	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Guam	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0
Labuan	5 a.	29.85	78	81	SSW	2	0

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, is the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 4th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.76	29.78	29.71
Temperature	83	74	84
Humidity	83	47	40
Wind Direction	ESE	N	N
Force	2	1	3
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 3rd 83

Lowest open-air Temperature on 4th 74

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 5th to 11th October, 1918.

High Water. Low Water.

Day of Month. H'kong Mean Time. H'kong Mean Time.

Satur. 5 m. 9.40 a. 3.4 m. 3.10 p.

Sun. 6 m. 10.14 a. 4.1 m. 3.49 p.

Mon. 7 m. 10.47 a. 4.8 m. 4.27 p.

Tues. 8 m. 11.21 a. 5.4 m. 5.05 p.

Wed. 9 m. 11.53 a. 6.0 m. 5.43 p.

Thurs. 10 m. 12.26 a. 6.6 m. 6.21 p.

Fri. 11 m. 12.59 a. 7.2 m. 6.59 p.

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London Opinion	13 0 0
Mining Journal	2 3 0
Nation or New Witness	1 10 0
News of the World or People	1 11 0
Punch	2 12 0
Sketch	2 12 0
Sphere, Thin Ed. 22 10 0 Thick Ed. 2 18 0	2 18 0
Tatler	17 4 0
Times, Weekly	1 13 0
Truth	1 13 0
Home Notes	1 10 0
Blackwood's or Contemporary	11 0 0
Cassells or Little Folks	11 0 0
Captain or Chamber's Journal	11 0 0
Grand or Royal	11 0 0
London or New	14 0 0
Nash's or Storyteller	14 0 0
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FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 5th Oct.	3 P.M.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 6th Oct.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 6th Oct.	1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 10th Oct.	1 P.M.

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"HAIYAN"	—	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SATURDAY,	5th Oct.	at 1 P.M.
"HAIYING"	—	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	8th Oct.	at 1 P.M.

* Calling at Amoy Passengers only.

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Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo	10th Nov.	Str. from Colombo	Marseilles	London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 TONS	TRUNK 10th Oct. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 12,300 TONS	WED. 30th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,300 TONS	SAT. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 TONS	SAT. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU 7,000 TONS	FRI. 19th Oct.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

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1. KATORI MARU — SUN. 20th Oct. at 11 A.M.

2. SUWA MARU — TUES. 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	SAT. 2nd Nov.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON. 25th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED. 18th Dec.

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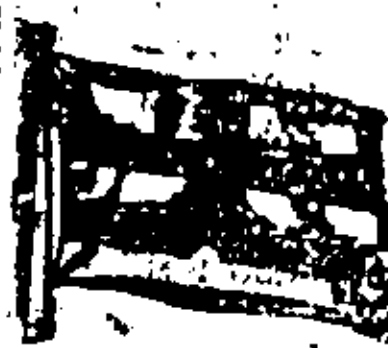
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